

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
A WEATHER BUREAU
February 8, 1917. Rainfall
last twenty-four hours 0.0 in.
Temperature, min., 67; max.,
76. Weather, clear.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATION
Cents Dollars
90° Centrifugal N. Y. per lb. 4.713 894.20
Price, Hawaiian basis 4.713 894.20
Last previous quota-
tion..... 4.735 894.70

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4607

SLAUGHTER OF AMERICAN BY SUBMARINE MAY BRING CONFLICT

Fireman On British Steamer Kill-
ed When Ship Is Sunk By Diver
Off Coast of Ireland By the
German Ruthlessness Policy

WILSON CALLS FOR ALL
POSSIBLE DATA AT ONCE

Capital Anxiously Awaiting His De-
cision. On What Is Felt May
Prove To Be "The Overt Act"
Intolerable To United States

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
WASHINGTON, February 9—George Washington an American negro, a fireman on the British steamer Turino, is the latest victim of the German policy of ruthlessness at sea, and his murder may serve to bring about the open war with Germany, which all official Washington is confidently expecting will break forth within a few days at the longest.

Word of the sinking of the Turino was flashed to this city yesterday afternoon, from London and President Wilson immediately issued orders to all American consular officials and foreign agents in Great Britain to secure all possible data regarding the sinking of the steamer and forward it to Washington as speedily as possible.

FEW DETAILS RECEIVED

So far few details have been received here regarding the attack on the steamer. It is known that another American, Calvin Bay, was also on the Turino, but managed to escape when the ship went down.

The Turino was a British ship and sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, for Liverpool January 19. The report of her sinking came from Consul Frost at Queenstown.

The latest information on the destruction of the British liner California is from Consul Frost at Queenstown, Ireland, who cabled today that there are 162 known survivors and 41 are still missing. The vessel was torpedoed apparently without warning at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

NO OVERT ACT YET

On the basis of reports received concerning the sinking of the California and other vessels, it was stated authoritatively this afternoon that none of the cases, on what is now known, constitutes an "overt act" leading to war with Germany. What change will come over the situation through the reported death of the American negro in the sinking of the Turino is not known now.

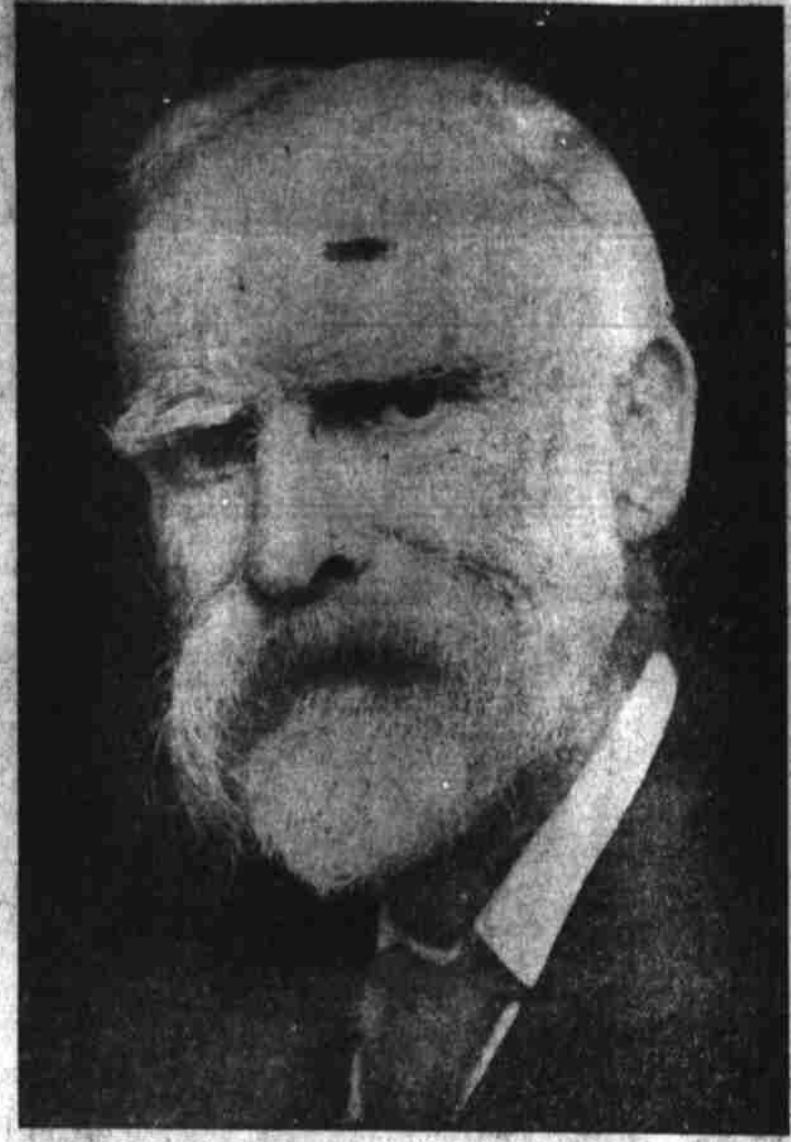
The possibility that a threatened break with Austria will be avoided is now virtually given up. Austria has not withdrawn her modified note adhering to the German submarine declaration.

President Wilson at his executive offices today received the news of the sinking of the Turino. After issuing instructions that the facts be gathered and forwarded promptly to him he went to the state, war and navy department offices and visited Secretaries Daniels, Baker and Lansing in turn.

WAR IN FULL SWING

He said that he is "finding the quickest way to transact business." There is no doubt here that the submarine war is in full swing now, in careless defiance of the protest of the United States and threat of

VISCOUNT BRYCE, former ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, who believes that Germany's submarine policy is the "policy of desperation" that its adoption indicates the approaching end of the war.



RUTHLESSNESS LAST TEUTON HOPE Viscount Bryce Sees In It Dying Gasp of Foemen

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
LONDON, February 9.—If the German campaign of ruthlessness and unrestricted submarine warfare, begun this month under orders of Chief of Staff von Hindenburg, fails, the war will be over, it was stated yesterday by Viscount Bryce, former ambassador to the United States.

Replying to a question as to why he

believed, as he stated recently, that Germany's submarine campaign had brought peace nearer, Sir James said: "Because Germany has declared unrestricted submarine warfare as a last resource. If it fails, everything will have failed. The German newspapers admit much. If the submarine campaign is not successful, the war is finished."

Today some news that England has granted safe passage for von Bernstorff and his staff, and France has already done so.

Despatches from Berlin said that the Lokal Anzeiger in a leading editorial today charges that the United States in violation of the treaties of 1790 is "compulsorily detaining Germans entitled by these treaties to depart from the United States."

A Reuter's despatch says that the Copenhagen Politiken publishes the following: "Germany will require guarantees that Ambassador von Bernstorff and the men of the German ships interned be permitted to leave the United States before allowing U. S. Ambassador Gerard and other Americans to depart from Germany. This information is contained in a message from Gerard to the American legation. All Americans are detained as hostages."

Ambassador Gerard cabled today that the American consuls in Germany and American sailors taken to Scapa Flow by the prize ship Yarrowdale are being held by the Germans until assurances are received of the safe departure of von Bernstorff and the German consuls, and the safety of war bound ships in the United States.

WESTERN NATIONS LINE UP WITH UNCLE SAM AGAINST RUTHLESSNESS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
WASHINGTON, February 9.—Five Latin-American republics have lined up with the United States in a determined stand against Germany's campaign of ruthless submarine warfare, two endorsing the stand of President Wilson and three taking more direct action of warning the Teuton government that it will be held responsible for violations of their citizens' lives or property. These were the replies received in Washington yesterday along with news that two more European nations, Spain and Holland, had declined to accept President Wilson's suggestion that all neutrals break diplomatic relations with Germany.

Chile, Panama, Brazil, Bolivia and Peru added the weight of their protests to those of the neutral world's indignation aroused by the German more strict diver war.

Despatches from Santiago say that the Chilean reply to the German note declares that the proposed German submarine warfare is illegal and unjustifiably restricts the rights of neutral states and their citizens on the high seas.

German-Americans Solidly Behind President Wilson

National Alliance Adopts Resolu-
tions Endorsing Executive's
Action In Severing Relations
With Germany, and Offering
Regiments in the Case of War

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
NEW YORK, February 9.—The German-American National Alliance, by resolutions adopted yesterday by its various branches scattered throughout the country, lined up solidly behind President Wilson in his recent action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

The Alliance, which has a membership throughout the country of three million, not only adopted resolutions backing up the President in his diplomatic rupture with the land of their nativity and pledging loyalty to the United States, but decided that, in the event of hostilities between the United States and Germany, it would form volunteer regiments to fight for this country and would turn over to the American Red Cross funds in its treasury that have been collected for the relief of German war sufferers.

The Honolulu branch of the German-American National Alliance, at a meeting on Wednesday night, adopted resolutions petitioning congress, before declaring war on any foreign nation, first to submit such proposed action to a referendum vote to the people of the United States.

Last Year's Suit Won't Suit You Again This Spring

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
COLLEGEVILLE, Pa., February 9.—"No, boys, you can't have your last season's spring suit sponged and pressed and re-buttoned and get away with it. It won't do; it just won't. The International Custom Cutters' Association in annual convention here, has decreed it. You've just simply got to get a new outfit if you want to be properly dressed up."

This will be sad news to all the so-called Beau Brummels who were preparing to take their last Spring's suit out of the camphor-wood chest, shake out the mothballs, have it pressed, buy a new straw lid and try to get by with the outfit as strictly up-to-date, haut d'monde and all that sort of thing.

Styles in nobby togs this year are to be different, oh, so very different. The youth who last year wore broad-shouldered and unexpanded proportions, for the padded shoulder is taboo. It just won't do at all. True, the shoulders of the coats are to be built wider, but the padding is to be left out, and a wide-shouldered coat without padding cannot give the true athletic figure to a man of the beapole type. And, on top of that, the coats are to be longer. The man of 1917 must be svelter, not to my sympathy.

To add to the general feminine effect, trousers are to be wider in the beam—wider all up and down, in fact. This will not worry fat men much, but it will have a tendency to make the ultra-slender youth look more like a fishing rod than even unkind Nature intended.

To add to the general wasplike effect of the ensemble, waistcoats, val-early called "vests," are to be built low in the front elevation, and are to be tight around the diaphragm.

Brown, it is announced, is decreed as the popular color for Spring styles.

NATION'S STEEL INDUSTRY READY, SAYS JUDGE GARY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
NEW YORK, February 9.—Judge Gary, head of the steel industry, in a statement yesterday said that the total production of the United States Steel Company would possibly be required by the government in the event of war. He estimated that the capacity of the company's plants is a third greater than the value of the entire German production in the same lines.

to the German government that it will be held responsible by Brazil for the consequences to Brazilian citizens and property of the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare. The note expresses the desire that Brazil be not compelled to break amicable relations.

The Spanish reply to President Wilson's note to neutrals has been received here and is understood to formally decline to accept the suggestion of President Wilson that they adopt the same attitude as the United States in breaking with Germany.

The Netherlands has replied similarly through the American legation at the Hague. However, information in confidential private despatches says that Holland has made a vigorous protest to Germany against unrestricted submarine warfare.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, the British general and head of the new offensive on the Somme front that yesterday and the day before drove the Germans back, beside forestalling the drive Hindenburg is reported to have been planning on the Western front.



BOMB CASE NOW READY FOR JURY Defense Pleads Lack of Motive Shown

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
SAN FRANCISCO, February 9.—The case of Thomas J. Mooney, labor agitator and charged with murder in connection with the dynamite explosion during the preparedness parade last summer, is about to go to the jury. The courtroom was crowded yesterday while Bourke Cockran, chief counsel for the defense, argued on behalf of Mooney. He said that a lack of motive had been shown for any bombing by Mooney and that the explosive which caused the death of ten was probably thrown from some roof by a Mexican sympathizer. History, he declared, showed that outrages were never the result of conspiracy but were usually perpetrated by an insane person.

Thomas J. Mooney, together with Israel Weinberg, Edward Nolan, Mrs. Rosa Mooney, and Warren K. Billings, was arrested within a week after the explosion of the bomb at Steuart and Market Streets shortly after two o'clock, July 22, 1916.

Billings was the first to be brought to trial after he and the others had been indicted for murder by the county grand jury. He was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. His attorneys immediately filed an appeal, alleging that he was not accorded a fair and impartial trial and that the evidence presented by the prosecution was not conclusive proof of guilt.

Information as to Billings' activity in the bomb explosion was furnished by Detective Martin Swanson employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric company, who had been on Billings' trail in connection with the destruction of power wires of the United Railroads of San Francisco.

The Mooneys, for whom the police had secured the state from the moment of the explosion, telephoned their whereabouts to the police from a summer resort at Guerneville, California. They were arrested immediately and both denied any complicity in the explosion.

All of the defendants told conflicting stories, the police said, as to their movements on the day of the parade and their motives formed the chief corroborating evidence to the circumstantial evidence gathered by the authorities.

Mooney was brought to trial January 3 in the superior court. Among the many sensational was the charge made by assistant district attorney, Edward C. Cunha, that Mooney, Alexander Berkman, editor of the anarchist San Francisco publication "The Blast," and others were the ringleaders in an alleged conspiracy to overthrow government, assassinate executive heads in California and other states, and that the conspirators indirectly threatened the life of President Wilson. Cunha based his charges on evidence contained in letters and documents seized in a police raid on the offices of "The Blast" early in January.

Mooney's defense, through his chief counsel, Bourke Cockran of New York, made counter charges that the district attorney's office had sought to prejudice the public mind against Mooney by giving out for publication "edited" letters seized in "The Blast" raid.

Mooney has been known as a labor agitator here for the last four years. He was arrested in Martinez, California, on a charge of having dynamite in his possession. He was released on this charge. Last June he was arrested here for circulating documents urging a strike on the lines of the United Railroads. Shortly before the explosion he and his wife, the police charged, attempted to force a strike, which failed.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
WASHINGTON, February 9.—The German consul at Manila, Philippine Islands, is unable to return to his own country, it was announced here yesterday, because of the fact that the sea is controlled by the fleets of Great Britain and Japan. It is stated that he will probably be permitted to go to China through Hongkong. A safe conduct for him has been requested of the British and French governments.

BRITISH HIT ONCE MORE AT FOES ON SOMME MAKING GAINS

Sir Douglas Haig Reports the
Capture of the Important Town
of Sailly-Sailessel, and Advances
Along Eight Mile Line

GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS
BEATEN BACK BY GUNNERS

Barrage Fire of Allied Cannon
Holds Teutons In Their Trenches
and Inflicts Heavy Losses
When They Try To Strike

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

NEW YORK, February 9.—The Allied offensive on the Somme front has been resumed. Held up for months by the rains and seas of mud the British have now again found themselves able to strike, and in the last two days have launched a succession of attacks against the German lines in the neighborhood of Grandcourt and Sailly-Sailessel, sweeping the German hosts before them as they did last summer and capturing large numbers of prisoners and much important territory.

The announcement of this offensive coming as it does after the reports of late that the Germans had been massing large numbers of troops on that front is the more significant. It is known that both Allied and Teuton commanders have been eager to launch the first blow in what has been commonly called the "spring offensive." Military experts here now believe that Sir Douglas Haig has won the race, and that his armies have been ready first.

The details of the fighting have been more or less vague, but Wednesday the British official report announced that Grandcourt, long one of the main German posts on the British path to Bapaume, had fallen after a number of desperate assaults, in which the Germans lost heavily owing to the barrage fire of the Entente gunners.

Yesterday morning the Germans counter attacked in clouds of gray clad infantry, only to meet again the impassable barrier fire of the British and to be mown down in wide and deep swaths. Then Sir Douglas struck again, shifting the angle of his guns and for an hour keeping up a tremendous bombardment on the German trenches over a wide area.

When the infantry attack followed the Germans were unable to repulse it, and Sailly-Sailessel, to the north of the famous woods of St. Pierre Vaast in which the Germans have been tenaciously hiding since September, when the French drove them out of their trenches east of Comblès and Rancourt.

All along the Somme front the British attack was successful yesterday, and from Grandcourt, on the northern bank of the bloody and famous brook, known as the Ancre, and southwest of Bapaume, to Sailly-Sailessel, a distance of more than eight miles, when one considers the winding course of the trench line.

By the capture of Grandcourt Sir Douglas Haig has done again what he did after weeks of bloody fighting at Thiepval, closed the base of a salient and forced the Germans to give back, not only the ground they held in direct front of the attack, but ground to the right and left as well.